EXHIBIT A

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

VS.

HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS P. WOODLOCK UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

John Joseph Moakley U.S. Courthouse 1 Courthouse Way Boston, Massachusetts 02210 Date: June 1, 2005

APPEARANCES:

Jeff Rudman, Esq., and Daniel Halston, Esq., Daniel H. Gold, Esq., (WILMER, CUTLER, PICKERING, HALE and DORR LLP); on behalf of Sonus Networks, Inc., Edward Anderson, Paul Ferri, Albert Notini, Paul Severino.

Solomon B. Cera, Esq., (GOLD, BENNETT, CERA & SIDENER), 595 Market Street, Suite 2300, San Francisco, CA 94105; on behalf of the Lead Plaintiff in 04-10294, B/I Global Asset Management.

John R. Baraniak, Jr., Esq., (CHOATE HALL & STEWART), 53 State Street, Boston, MA 02109; on behalf of Hassan Ahmed.

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APPEARANCES CONT'D:

Willem F. Jonckheer, Esq., (SCHUBERT & REED LLP), Two Embarcadero Center, Suite 1660, San Francisco, CA 94111; on behalf of Daniel Williams, plaintiff in derivative action.

John C. Martland, Esq., (GILMAN AND PASTOR, LLP), 60 State Street, 37th Floor, Boston, MA 02109; on behalf of the plaintiff, derivative action.

John D. Hughes, Esq., (EDWARDS & ANGELL LLP), 101 Federal Street, Boston, MA 02110; on behalf of defendants, Rubin Gruber, Michael O'Hara, Paul Jones, and Edward Harris.

Matthew J. Matule, Esq., and Michael S. Hines, Esq., (SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER & FLOM LLP) One Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108-3194; on behalf of defendant, Stephen J. Nill.

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it.

THE COURT: I guess I need some education regarding this.

MR. JONCKHEER: I believe the standard that applies to a demand refused case, is much higher than the standard that applies to a demand execution case.

THE COURT: Ask the question for purposes of education.

MR. JONCKHEER: I believe under the -- if a demand is made ---

THE COURT: Two different answers.

MR. JONCKHEER: If a demand is made and rejected, I believe that under the operative standards, the rejection is protected, the business judgment rule to a higher extent which is a higher standard to meet or defeat for derivative plaintiff, that believes that the company claims should be 17 enforced. Whereas in a demand, if you are alleging demand of futility, then other standards apply where the plaintiff needs to allege a claim of bad faith in effect. In order to 20 invalidate the application of the business judgment rule by the board to the claims at issue.

THE COURT: Strikes me a kind of game of chicken to be playing under these circumstances. In particular, after the state court judges effectively said that it wasn't futile.

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THE CLERK: Calling In Re: Sonus Network Shareholder derivative litigation and In re: Sonus securities litigation, Civil Action Number 04-10359 and 04-10294.

THE COURT: I did want to take up the derivative action first. I shouldn't ask the broadest question first but I will. Why wouldn't a demand be made?

MR. JONCKHEER: Your Honor, William Jonckheer for the plaintiff.

Your Honor, demand was not made because based on assessment of the facts in the case, the determination was made that demand would be futile, and that's based on the allegations that are in the complaint which --

THE COURT: That's not the answer I want to discuss with you. If it's futile, what's wrong with making demand, except that you get the opportunity to hear the motion to dismiss. I just don't understand why someone wouldn't make a demand under these circumstances.

MR. JONCKHEER: I believe, Your Honor, if a demand is made, and typically, a demand would be rejected.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JONCKHEER: Then the standard in order to enforce the company's claims by a shareholder, the standard becomes much more difficult to overcome the demand to reject

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MR. JONCKHEER: The point I would make with respect to the State Court opinion, I think you are looking at complaints that are really very different. It's a night and day difference in fact.

THE COURT: What is the night and day difference? Frankly, I assume the difference between 3:40 and 3:43 in the afternoon. What is the night and day difference?

MR. JONCKHEER: The difference, Your Honor, is that the state complaint was filed on February 20th, 2004.

THE COURT: When was the first filed.

MR. JONCKHEER: I believe around the same time, later in February.

THE COURT: That is the difference?

MR. JONCKHEER: Well, the point is that under the arrangement that we made before Your Honor in terms of filing the amended complaint, we did that, we filed it in October, and in the amended complaint are an enormous amount of details regarding what actually went wrong at this company. So whereas the state complaint --

THE COURT: You mean Judge van Gestel didn't know something went wrong with the company.

MR. JONCKHEER: He didn't know the extent of the 22 problems with the internal controls of the company. 23

THE COURT: What has to -- to do with the futility of the case.

Page 8 Page 6 to the complaint and also rejected --MR. JONCKHEER: Because the camera case, Your 1 THE COURT: You said "rejected any amendment to 2 Honor, where a Board of Directors is responsible for 2 the complaint"? operating, instituting a system of internal controls, when 3 3 MR. JONCKHEER: Yes. The Court denied leave to the Board utterly fails to do that, that is a showing, that 4 4 amend; that is in the order. can demonstrate a showing of bad faith, which is sufficient 5 5 THE COURT: He denied leave to amend? to demonstrate interested for demand of futility. 6 6 MR. JONCKHEER: That's right. The complaint was THE COURT: What the information -- wasn't that 7 7 information available at the time the Judge van Gestel 8 never amended in this state case. 8 THE COURT: That it was never amended is different 9 rendered his opinion? 9 10 from denying leave to amend. MR. JONCKHEER: It was not, Your Honor. 10 MR. JONCKHEER: Well, the order says -- I can THE COURT: It wasn't? 11 11 infer, Your Honor, from what the judge said about leave to MR. JONCKHEER: No. Because the restatement did 12 12 amend, that it was requested. The Court accepts Supreme not occur. It was not revealed until July. 13 13 14 Court reasoning, such dismissal ought to be without leave. THE COURT: And when did Judge van Gestel render 14 THE COURT: Hold on for a second. 15 his decision? 15 Okay. What page are you pointing to? 16 MR. JONCKHEER: I believe he rendered in 16 MR. JONCKHEER: It's Page 9 of Judge van Gestel's 17 September. 17 THE COURT: Isn't that the operative date? 18 order. 18 MR. JONCKHEER: No because in his order, he 19 (Pause.) 19 20 THE COURT: Some policies supports the -- is that specifically says that he is ruling on the complaint as 20 what you are saying? 21 written and as filed on February 20th. 21 MR. JONCKHEER: I am sorry, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: But he is ruling as to the date. 22 THE COURT: I got Page 9 in front of me. Again, that is what I am looking to for purposes of 23 23 MR. JONCKHEER: Yes. collateral estoppel evaluation. The judgment that I am 24 24 observing and obligated to observe is the one -- is as of 25 THE COURT: And what is the specific thing that 25 Page 9 Page 7 you want me to look at? 1 the date the judgment enters. 1 2 MR. JONCKHEER: Well, I am pointing to the -- I am Now, if people didn't take steps to protect 2 pointing to that sentence and --3 themselves, if they didn't bring matters to the attention of 3 THE COURT: Wait. Let me see. Maybe the 4 Judge van Gestel, if they didn't choose to amend their 4 defendants can answer it. Was there a request for leave to 5 complaint, that is a different issue. 5 amend? MR. JONCKHEER: He didn't give leave to amend. 6 6 7 MR. HALSTON: There was not, no motion was ever THE COURT: It was sought? 7 filed what the plaintiffs in the state court case. In MR. JONCKHEER: I don't know that, Your Honor, but 8 footnote 6 of their brief, was to say we've not sued 9 Thompson, the other Board member, outside the director was THE COURT: What do you mean you assume it was? 10 10 not named as a defendant, either in the State Court action Isn't that relevant to evaluation here? 11 11 MR. JONCKHEER: I think the point is, that some 12 or the Federal Court action, and they added a sentence, 12 footnote 6 to say to the extent you want us to add him, we later information was submitted to Judge van Gestel 13 13 ask leave to add Thompson at some later date. And that's 14 according to the defendant's papers. 14 all, what was ever presented with respect to any request for THE COURT: If you are going to oppose it, didn't 15 15 amendment, Your Honor. 16 you inquire? 16 17 THE COURT: Do you have any basis to disagree with MR. JONCKHEER: Did I inquire what, Your Honor? 17 18 that? THE COURT: Inquire whether or not this 18 MR. JONCKHEER: Well, from what I understand, Your 19 information was submitted, not submitted, whether or not 19 20 Honor, reading under -leave to amend was permitted, not permitted? 20 THE COURT: From which you understand. You know, 21 MR. JONCKHEER: I know some was, that some 21 do you have any facts to bring to my attention apart from additional information was submitted but from the collateral 22 22 estoppel purposes, Your Honor, I believe that the Court this argument from exercise of pure reason? 23 23 MR. MARTLAND: I am sorry, Your Honor. 24 should look at what the order says and what the issues are 24 25 THE COURT: Do you have anything to bring to my that the court ruled upon. The Court rejected any amendment 25

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attention that is specific, or you just going to wing it? MR. JONCKHEER: Your Honor, I believe that Judge van Gestel concluded that he would not give leave to --THE COURT: Now --MR. MARTLAND: Under the Delaware Supreme Court. THE COURT: The plaintiffs in the state court, I

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am told, maybe you know differently but apparently you don't know at all the plaintiffs in the state case apparently did not move to amend.

MR. JONCKHEER: They did not move to amend, that's right.

THE COURT: How do we know what Judge van Gestel is going to do or would have done had they?

MR. JONCKHEER: We don't, Your Honor, except that in typical -- maybe this is the problem that I am having understanding, that the -- typically when the complaint is dismissed on the first motion to dismiss, leave to amend would follow. That apparently is not what Judge van Gestel concluded here.

THE COURT: Typically? People have, I think, a rather unusual view, something that maybe I ought to precurse for purposes of the securities action, the class action. The idea that this is some sort of interactive process, that the Court gets to mark up the complaint, and then the plaintiffs get to file another one. First question

THE COURT: That is a class case. Really, I guess

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we have to deal with it in two parts. First is what was the 2 state of the record, state of bidding actually, at the time

that the initial judgement was entered in the State Court. 4

5 And just a moment. And that is because under State Court

23.1, just as under federal 23.1 analysis, there is not --6

7 there is an obligation for the state to see representation.

It's implicit in its determination, and it's part of the 8 9 judgment.

Okay. So now we say what was the state of the bidding at the time that Judge van Gestel entered his order? And the information that you are pointing me to was all available, apparently not for some reason brought to his attention, formally.

MR. JONCKHEER: Well, Your Honor, I would submit that that's the reason that the -- both the collateral estoppel issue, the only thing Judge van Gestel held is that the complaint that he read that was filed on February 20th, did not have the facts. That's the only thing he held. There is no res judicata effect.

THE COURT: No, he didn't. He held there was in futility in the failure to make that demand.

MR. JONCKHEER: He held there was -- are no facts pled to excuse demand. That is the only thing he held. Underlining substantive claims remain in effect.

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THE COURT: They may but you have to perfect them

2 in the proper fashion. 3 MR. JONCKHEER: That's right, and that is what we are doing by the complaint filed in this case.

THE COURT: No. Now, you are faced with res 5 judicata effect of a determination with respect to that. 6 7 There is a judgment.

MR. JONCKHEER: But the only issue litigated is the demand futility issue, which resulted in a judgment.

THE COURT: So what that means is that every time one shareholder group gets booted out, on failure of the -of stating a claim, that another one can rise from the action somewhere else and bring their own lawsuit.

MR. JONCKHEER: No because there was no failure to state a claim. There was failure to allege demand for futility. That is different from the underlining claim, which defendants concede remains in effect. The underlining

claims are there to be enforced. The question the Judge van 18

19 Gestel decided is whether the state plaintiff had showed the facts to take those claims and prosecute them. Judge van 20

Gestel read that complaint. He didn't like it. The most 21

recent fact in that complaint regarding the restatement came 22

23 from February 11th of 2004, which was simply an announcement

that the company was looking at 2003 and might have to 24

25 restate and was doing an investigation.

I am going to ask the class plaintiffs is: Is this your 1 final complaint? Because if it isn't, they better file 2 their final complaint before I act on their motion to 3 dismiss. You apparently are laboring under a similar 4 apprehension. That there is one free shot. That you don't 5 have to amend your complaint, and that they didn't have to 6 amend their complaint in the state court. That simply is 7 not the case. And so I want to disabuse you of that. You 8 told me that Judge van Gestel wouldn't let them amend their 9

complaint. Apparently, they never asked to. MR. JONCKHEER: Well, it appears he did ask with

respect to that particular party. THE COURT: That's not dropping something in a

footnote, like say foot note 25. MR. JONCKHEER: Motion to amend, correct, that I

can see. That -- that appears to be the case. THE COURT: There is no motion to amend, and isn't the issue then for us whether or not there was adequate representation of the shareholders for purposes of the

derivative action? MR. JONCKHEER: Well, I would submit, Your Honor, that under the collateral estoppel analysis, okay, in the

22 First Circuit, has said following regarding collateral 23 estoppel. -- issues transferred by significant changes, and 24 that is in the DeCosta case cited by the defendants.

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is why.

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THE COURT: There was no collateral estoppel effect in general cases whenever the facts alleged.

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MR. JONCKHEER: Your Honor, I believe that is correct.

THE COURT: Is there case law that says that? MR. JONCKHEER: No. But the collateral estoppel concent, the issue is clear, and as I just read from the First Circuit opinion -- is a change in the facts that are central.

THE COURT: Any change of fact -- any change in the facts?

MR. JONCKHEER: Material change here, Your Honor, and they are material.

THE COURT: All right. And the materiality is what?

MR. JONCKHEER: Materiality is the admissions by the defendants regarding the state of company internal controls. Now, that occurred in July. So what Judge van Gestel looked at was the -- looks like '03 might be restated that is the only thing he knew. What we know here is that 2001, 2002, and 2003 were restated. We know by how much, what accounts.

THE COURT: It wouldn't make any difference in terms of the factual predicate for which he -- on which he was acting.

Page 7 of his order, he says the complaints were live or die as written when the arguments were presented to the Court. 2 3 Live or die is written. So the point is that under the

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Delaware cases that he is relying upon, that indeed is the standard that demand futility is gaged at the time the 5 complain is filed. No additional facts are relevant. That 6

THE COURT: We are back to this question of whether or not there is the right to amend the complaint; is that what you are saying? That he effectively denied the right to amend the complaint?

MR. MARTLAND: What I am saying, that it's clear from procedural history there, that the plaintiffs tried to offer some additional information to the Court.

THE COURT: What does that mean, tried to offer 15 additional information? 16

How do you do that? You do that by a complaint. 17 MR. MARTLAND: That's right. 18

THE COURT: And they didn't move to amend the 19 20 complaint.

MR. JONCKHEER: They didn't move to amend the complaint, that's correct, Your Honor. But I believe the hearing on the motion to dismiss, and I wasn't a party to that. I don't know, but I believe it occurred right around the same time that the restatement finally came out that the

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MR. JONCKHEER: But it makes --

THE COURT: It's two parts. The first part is it was available, and it wasn't pressed, and you are bound by the determination of the state plaintiffs with respect to this group of action. So I have to say they chose not to present it. And if I were to say anything else, I would be saying this was an inadequacy representation in the state case.

MR. JONCKHEER: Your Honor, they presented a complaint. The defendants moved to dismiss it. The plaintiffs submitted some additional information, and there is no indication that the judge thought about that, that he even cared if additional information was disclosed because in footnote 5 on Page 7 of his order --

THE COURT: What is the exception to the collateral estoppel rule, the judge didn't care?

MR. JONCKHEER: I am sorry, Your Honor. I misspoke.

THE COURT: Go on. Substantiate it.

MR. JONCKHEER: The point is the judge was presented with additional information, and I say that within the context of his legal analysis, Your Honor, that he

didn't think it was relevant. He concluded that the 23 complaint as written is what is -- whether it's going to be 24

determinative of what a demand is excused. In footnote 5 on 25

restatement was issued. So I believe that the timing is

such that the motion to amend, the motion to dismiss was 2

fully briefed, I believe as of the spring, and hearing 3

occurred I believe in July, but the defendants would have

to -- I don't know that, exactly when. It was June 5

apparently. So at that point, when the hearing was held, 6

the restatement hadn't even come out yet, so those facts 7 could not have obviously been disclosed to Judge van Gestel. 8

THE COURT: I don't know why not.

MR. JONCKHEER: You mean after the hearing? 10 THE COURT: No one tried to, apparently. 11

MR. JONCKHEER: Well, apparently the plaintiff 12 does not submit it after the hearing. 13

THE COURT: That entitles you to come in and make a lawsuit.

MR. JONCKHEER: Not to bring another lawsuit, but to allege facts that support our derivative complaint.

THE COURT: Basic legal environment was alleged 18 before Judge van Gestel is nothing in the nature of the 19 legal theories that you've alluded to that wasn't before 20

him. Now, there were factual problems with it, he 21

identified them, but there is nothing that in terms of 22 charges that were developed here that weren't before Judge 23

van Gestel. Just got worse for the company. 24 25

MR. JONCKHEER: That's right. And those are facts

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	Page 18		Page 20
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	that are before Your Honor. THE COURT: See, it seems to me it's outright refusal to pursue the idea of making a demand, that's purely, and some perception telling me that business judgment was harder to deal with than MR. JONCKHEER: Your Honor, the policy of the law is that demand is excused under certain circumstances. How. Now, we believe those circumstances exist, so that's why the complaint was filed in the form it was filed. THE COURT: Okay. Well, I guess I need to understand with some particularity exactly what it is in terms of theory, there was before Judge van Gestel. MR. JONCKHEER: The theory, Your Honor, is clear. The Caremark case is an important Delaware case, which in context of proving the settlement of the Court, described the standards of liability for what is called failure of oversight case where the Board does not operate an internal control system in such a fashion that the corporation is harmed as a result of the facts alleged in the complaint that we filed in October, three months after the restatement, alleges 9 separate categories of internal controls that were deficient at this company. THE COURT: Let me understand this. Your position, I shouldn't have let you file this amended complaint?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	MR. JONCKHEER: which this case is brought under, he is aware of no THE COURT: 23.1, not 22. MR. JONCKHEER: That's right, 23.1. I am aware of no case law in this circuit that supports on contrary First Circuit dismissal under 23.1 have been without prejudice. So leave to amend is granted, 23.1 derivative on the demand futility issue. THE COURT: Let me put the same question to you. Is this your best plan? MR. JONCKHEER: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: This is the one you are going to rise and fall on. MR. JONCKHEER: Let me say one thing, since this is an evolving set of disclosures, it took months before the restatement finally came out. Additional information has come out, but I believe the current complaint alleges the Caremark claim sufficiently. THE COURT: I am telling you right now, that I am going to act on the complaint that you tell me that is your best complaint. Is this your best complaint? This is not going to be a game of or more accurately, a presentation of shareholders in which a new story is told every evening to foreclose unhappy consequences. There is too much going on in courts to spend time blue pen or highlighting or
	Page 19		Page 21
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	MR. JONCKHEER: No. THE COURT: Something wrong in the Delaware law about filing an amended complaint? MR. JONCKHEER: Well, under Delaware law, that is there are cases that suggest that THE COURT: Are you telling me that's why Judge van Gestel didn't permit. MR. JONCKHEER: That is what the order says, Your Honor. THE COURT: That is not what it says and you know it. MR. JONCKHEER: I am sorry. I understood that Judge van Gestel said that there would be no leave to amend based on the Delaware case. THE COURT: None was asked for. What he is saying at the end of the case, having rendered a judgment, there is not going to be leave to amend. You had a shot at it, or more accurately, your client had a shot at it, more accurately the representative of your client had a shot at it, and they weren't successful.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	anything the complaints of those who aren't prepared to stand or fall by their complaint. Are you prepared to stand or fall by your complaint? Because there will be no leave to amend once a judgment is entered here. Do you understand that? MR. JONCKHEER: I understand. THE COURT: Okay. So is this your complaint? MR. JONCKHEER: Your Honor THE COURT: Is this your complaint? MR. JONCKHEER: Yes. But I believe that there are additional facts that developed since it was filed. THE COURT: You are being afforded the opportunity to make whatever modifications you want in the complaint now before I go through the final process of determining whether or not this complaint is adequate. That is what it means to have freely offered, an opportunity to amend the complaint. It doesn't mean that we spin through this over and over and over again. MR. JONCKHEER: I understand, Your Honor.

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derivative case under 23.1 --

THE COURT: 23.1.

MR. JONCKHEER: I believe under federal procedure,

and I have a case by Judge Keeton also cited by the

defendants, which specifically says that in the context of a

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THE COURT: Is this your complaint?

THE COURT: If I am permitting what?

to amend, then I would accept that.

MR. JONCKHEER: If Your Honor's permitting leave

MR. JONCKHEER: Leave to amend the complaint.

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Page 22 THE COURT: I am before I act on it. You know 1 what the objections are. You've heard what I have had to 2 3 say about it. Is this the complaint that you are prepared 4 to rise or fall on?

MR. JONCKHEER: Your Honor, I would like leave to amend the complaint. No.

THE COURT: When?

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MR. JONCKHEER: Within a time period that we 8 can -- that the court can establish. 9

THE COURT: What does that mean? 10

MR. JONCKHEER: 30 days.

THE COURT: And that will be your final complaint?

MR. JONCKHEER: Your Honor, yes. 13

THE COURT: Any objection on the part of the defendants?

MR. HALSTON: Certainly prefer to have it dismissed with prejudice at this time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do doubt.

MR. HALSTON: The Coughlin case, on the issue of permissible to dismiss this case with prejudice in the First Circuit, actually at the end of that opinion, the Court in rendering its decision said in noting what the District

Court had said about demand futility and whether it would be 23 dismissed with or without prejudice, said the dismissal 24

with -- with prejudice, with the issue, obligation to make 25

MR. HALSTON: May I -- would Your Honor like to hear anything on collateral estoppel and why that might short-circuit any leave to amend here?

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THE COURT: This is their opportunity to have their best shot. They actually had -- this will be their 5 6 third.

MR. HALSTON: This will be their third.

7 THE COURT: So there won't be any question whether 8 or not there is any adequate opportunity. 9

MR. JONCKHEER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So we will give you 30 days. I 11 will deny the motion to dismiss as moot in light of that 12

there is going to be a further complaint filed. 13 14

MR. HALSTON: Would Your Honor like to schedule a briefing schedule on that?

THE COURT: I think I want to hear about the view of the plaintiff's securities case first.

MR. JONCKHEER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Are you ready to go forward on 19 plaintiff's claim. 20

MR. CERA: Your Honor, Solomon Cera for the lead plaintiff.

Your Honor, of course the complaint -- a complaint can always be improved upon. We are dealing with a very --

THE COURT: I am telling you, I don't know how

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demand on the directors with respect to the substantive
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complaint. And I think in the context of where we are now, 2 Your Honor, they filed an already amended complaint. Recall 3

they filed an original complaint back in February or March

last year. Consolidated amended complaint on October 12. 5

It went in having the benefit of Judge van Gestel's decision 6 on December 27th, and in that context, I think the Court 7

should further legitimate policy from the Delaware courts, 8 have said time and time again that directors shouldn't have

9 to be put through the expense of having to continue --10

THE COURT: Those were procedure issues, aren't they?

MR. HALSTON: Actually, the Supreme Court has made clear that in considering demand futile, the demand futile is an issue of substantive law.

THE COURT: But the question of whether or not to 16 amend the complaint or the pleading constraints that 17 Delaware may put on that, is a matter of Delaware law and 18 procedural law that I am not obligated to imply. 19

MR. HALSTON: I think Your Honor has his own 20 discretion with granting leave to amend, Your Honor. I 21 think that is right. 22

THE COURT: So my view is that I will permit them 23 30 days for their final complaint, but it will come to a 24 conclusion at that point. 25

clear I have to be about this. The question is:

Is this the one that you want to rise or fall on? 2 3

You have seen the objections that have been raised by the defendants here, and they are really questions of specificity.

Now, are you prepared to go forward on this complaint or not?

MR. CERA: Your Honor, if the Court deems it 8 9 insufficient --

THE COURT: This is not my -- the question is are you prepared to go forward or not?

MR. CERA: We have more to add, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, no doubt you do. Is that what 13 you want to do, because that will be the last time you got 14 15 to do it.

MR. CERA: Well, how -- I'm interpreting the 16 Court's comments this way, Your Honor. You are saying if I 17 chose to go forward today and make an argument and attempt

to convince the Court that this complaint is sufficient 19 under the applicable law and Your Honor disagreed, the case 20

would be terminated. 21

THE COURT: Yes. 22

MR. CERA: Well, then we want to file another 23 complaint, Your Honor. 24 25

THE COURT: All right. 30 days?

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MR. CERA: No, Your Honor. I would like longer than that. I would like to point out, Your Honor, this is 2 the first complaint that my client has filed in this matter. We are dealing with the PSLRA, a very demanding statute as 4 Your Honor knows and as apparent from Your Honor's opinions. Many of these opinions have talked about how it's very 6 demanding on a plaintiff to do this. 7

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We have no discovery. Cabletron talked about standards to be applied in evaluating the complaint are different before and after discovery. We have had absolutely no discovery. We have no cooperation from the issuer, no cooperation from any of the defendants. There are confidential agreements that they have with respect to former employees that they tried to enforce. We are doing our best, Your Honor, to investigate with the tools that we have at our disposal. I would like a longer period.

THE COURT: Wouldn't be any better if I dismissed the complain and gave you leave to file again.

MR. CERA: Well, Your Honor, it might be in the sense that we would know what the Court found to be deficient.

THE COURT: True. What you get is a preliminary read from the Court on that, and then I have to tell you is 23 what I find most objectionable about this, that there is 24 this extraordinarily demand for time and resources and

1 going to do it.

MR. CERA: I appreciate that. I know Your Honor 2 knows that no matter what we allege in the amended complaint, if we got, you know, 500 pages of specific 4 allegations from confidential witnesses, they are going to 5 say the same thing, Your Honor, no matter what we allege. And ultimately we are going to --7

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THE COURT: Then you get to say the same thing twice; is that right?

MR. CERA: No, Your Honor, because we believe we are going to be able to convince you with our allegations and our arguments that the complaint is sufficient under --

THE COURT: And I will give you the opportunity to do so.

MR. CERA: Very well. 15

THE COURT: But not the opportunity to do so once 16 and then do so again and do so again. You've got to come to 17 18 rest on this --

MR. CERA: Your Honor, as pointed out --

THE COURT: -- in light of the options that have 20 been raised, which are the ones that I am going to rule on. 21

22 MR. CERA: Your Honor, as I pointed out, this is our first complaint in this litigation. We would like a 23 minimum of 60 days. 24

THE COURT: A minimum of 60 days?

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effort on the part of the Court to function more less like the fellow behind the elephant.

MR. CERA: Your Honor, I appreciate that, and I know it's demanding. It's a difficult area of the law, and there are tons of cases to analyze and a lot of authority but, Your Honor, the Federal Supplement and the Federal Reporter are full of decisions by courts considering complaints, analyzing them, and then pointing out in what ways they are deficient and allowing leave to amendment. In fact, some of your prior opinions have done that, and I appreciate that it is burdensome on the Court. Your Honor, I would certainly like to know how the

Court feels our complaint is deficient.

THE COURT: Is there any litigant anywhere who wouldn't want a preview of what the Court is going to do in ruling on a particular motion?

MR. CERA: Of course, Your Honor. Of course we would like that.

THE COURT: So now we are talking about trying to find some way, fairly but expeditiously, to resolve this with a minimal amount of demand resource of all parties. What happens is that there are fully briefed motions like this in which you see what it is that defendants say is

deficient. And then you say, what we would like is a 24 preliminary view from the Judge. And frankly, I am not 25

MR. CERA: Your Honor, because since this 1

complaint was tendered to the court in December 2004, we are 2 continuing to investigate this case on behalf of our client 3

and the class. There are new efforts being made to find 4

sources of information, to fill in whole, so the court may 5

find exist to satisfy the pleaing standard, that is the 6

defendants are going to say violated no matter what we 7 allege, that takes time. There is no cooperation. There is 8 no discovery. There are confidentiality agreements. 9

THE COURT: You told me that, and that frankly is not very much different from any other case in this posture.

MR. CERA: Well, Your Honor, I am aware of cases in this posture that routinely get 60 days leave to amend.

THE COURT: It's not a matter of 60 days to amend. The situation is you are at the motion to dismiss stage.

15 That is what the PR -- it's a critical stage in this 16

litigation, and it is within entitlement to enforce 17

discovery. Nothing new there. 18

MR. CERA: Right.

THE COURT: That has been the case all along. So 20 you say 60 days is going to be better? 21

MR. CERA: I am sorry, Your Honor. 22

THE COURT: 60 days is going to be better?

MR. CERA: Your Honor, we will have --24

THE COURT: One that you have to rise and fall on;

8 (Pages 26 to 29)

Page 30

you understand that?

MR. CERA: I hear what Your Honor is saying, Your Honor, and I think we will have greater detail in that complaint to the extent that we can do it, of course we will. That is our job as lawyers, and we fully intend to do it. I was prepared to argue today, Your Honor, why this complaint should satisfy the Cabletron standards. I am prepared to do that, but if Your Honor preliminary indication is you don't want to go into that exercise

because of the burden, we will take the 60 days and improve

THE COURT: I tell you what my principal concern was and is, I find it an affront, frankly, to read through a lengthy brief, some 45 pages long, only to be told if for any reason the Court finds the allegations insufficient, we respectfully request leave to amend, not because we have found something new, but simply because we want a chance to engage in an interim process with the Court. And that, it seems to me, is a very substantial presumption upon resources of the Court. There are other cases. I assure you there are other cases on the docket, and they require attention, too.

MR. CERA: Of course.

THE COURT: And the idea that we get to have rough drafts of resolutions isn't particularly appealing to me.

1 state a claim for relief under the PSLRA is that courts --

THE COURT: Not in the First Circuit. The standards of appeals are frankly what the First Circuit have been talking about for some time.

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MR. CERA: I understand that, but I understand your court -- Court basically telling us today that this complaint is insufficient.

THE COURT: I haven't told you any such thing. I asked you whether or not you are ready to go with it, understanding that there will not be leave to amend if you rise and fall on this complaint, and I have dismissed it.

rise and fall on this complaint, and I have dismissed it.

MR. CERA: Your Honor, I am not going to forego
the opportunity to add to this complaint.

THE COURT: All right. So that's where we are.

15 MR. CERA: Very well.

THE COURT: And I want you to understand that you give me a date, and that will be the date on which you rise or fall.

MR. CERA: We would like 60 days, Your Honor, from today.

THE COURT: All right. Now, while we are at it, so you got some idea of what is on my mind, why do you need to have undisclosed witnesses? Undisclosed -- first thing that is going to happen in the discovery in any case is they are going to ask who introduced this unnamed vice president,

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MR. CERA: I appreciate that, Your Honor, and I understand the Court's feelings about that. It certainly wasn't meant in any way as an affront. It was a -- we cited Your Honor's own opinion.

THE COURT: Prior to which I cited the Supreme Court's instruction necessary in the absence of the undue delay, bad faith, dilatory motive, repeated failure to cure deficiencies, undue prejudice, those are the standards. But now I am going to permit that, so that we are all going to be focused on what you think your best shot is.

MR. CERA: Okay. Your Honor, I accept that. As I say, I was prepared to defend this complaint, but we will give you our best shot the next time. If we can --

THE COURT: One that you are prepared to live or die with; is that right?

I am asking this question in this way because I don't want to be faced again with someone saying -- well, you can always improve a complaint, which is no doubt true, and at some point, it has to come to an end.

MR. CERA: Your Honor, I understand. I have been practicing in this area 25 years, and this is frankly an extraordinary situation, I think, for plaintiff in this position because, frankly, the normal experience, the common experience if you will that have I had in security

experience if you will that have I had in security
 litigation where it has become increasingly difficult to

so why don't you name them?

MR. CERA: Your Honor, the answer to that is essentially honoring a request from the witness at this point in time.

THE COURT: Okay. You honor it at the time of discovery?

7 MR. CERA: I think not, Your Honor. There is 8 disclosure obligations.

THE COURT: Now we are talking about when it is you are going to disclose, not when.

MR. CERA: Your Honor, I don't feel right, if you will, in being told by a witness that we prefer at this time to remain anonymous for reasons that I may not be aware of.

THE COURT: You've got to articulate them in some fashion. I mean, you know, if I am doing a search warrant, I have to have some justification for unnamed informants and some basis to rely upon the statement of unnamed informants. So you talked to people who don't want to have their names used at this time. So they are waiting to see whether or not I let the complaint be amended; is that it?

MR. CERA: Your Honor, I don't think they are thinking of it in those terms. It's very common for securities complaints to have unnamed confidential sources.

securities complaints to have unnamed confidential sourc
 THE COURT: I see that, and I have seen the case
 law on it and, frankly, it's become something of an

Page 34

epidemic, and I want to step back from that and ask a question that I have actually asked of a couple other cases already, which is sooner or later these people's names are going to be known, unless you are unsuccessful.

And so exactly what I suggested earlier, this is something of a game of chicken. See whether or not you can make it past the initial huddle, that's various kinds of procedural requirements imposed with a minimal amount of effort. So --

MR. CERA: No.

THE COURT: Short of it is you are not telling, not identifying who these unnamed informants are because they asked you not to without having some reason for doing that.

MR. CERA: Your Honor, first of all, I want to assure the Court we are not trying to escape here with minimal amount of effort, and there is no connection between that and not naming the source. We made a significant effort under very difficult circumstances.

Your Honor, the law doesn't require it at this point. The First Circuit law does not require disclosure of the names as long as there is other information presented in the complaint that corroborates or tends to corroborate the veracity of the information.

THE COURT: I am not saying it's required. I am

1 you were discussing it.

MR. CERA: I understand. Your Honor, no, I don't think it needs to be disclosed. There is all kinds of permutation of factual scenarios that can arise in this world.

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THE COURT: I am fully aware of that. I raise the question. You are required to do it, but it's certainly something that will be taken into consideration in trying to piece together the degree of which this complaint meets the obligation to show a strong likelihood of or make strong demonstration of --

MR. CERA: Fair in mind -- Your Honor, we will keep that in mind.

THE COURT: I go back to the earlier question.

This is simply to provide cover for the people who -- there is no other justification, no one made a justification for it?

MR. CERA: Your Honor, I think at the end of the day, that's the reason. That's -- I have given you the reason. I don't know what it may be in these witnesses' heads. They have requested confidentiality, and I am not a mind reader. I am a lawyer, operating and trying to investigate, and I have agreed to honor that request.

THE COURT: Okay. You have in mind a perspective that I have, and it's this, that from assistant attorney

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asking why you aren't doing it.

MR. CERA: Your Honor, because it's fear of retribution of some of the witnesses by the company.

THE COURT: Won't there be retribution when their names are discovered?

MR. CERA: It may or may not be. It's unknown. I don't know what is going to happen in the future. No one knows what is going to happen to this company or to these people. It's all speculation. If the time comes that it's required to make disclosures, the disclosures will be made. But at this point in time, when we are talking about investigating a complaint and gathering information, and you are dealing with former employees or former officers who may be on bad terms with the company and expressly request at this point in time --

THE COURT: If they are former employees on bad terms with the company, is that something that should be disclosed in the complaint for purposes of evaluating the credibility of statements that they have made and whether or not it fits together?

MR. CERA: That is a good question, Your Honor, but I don't think it needs to be disclosed, no, and I didn't mean to suggest by the way in any way, shape, or form that was the situation here.

THE COURT: Just something that came to mind as

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dime me with an unnamed informant, I would ask some questions to determine whether or not there was probable cause, and I am not sure why I shouldn't do that here.

There is of course case law out there where principally from the Second Circuit, dealing with this kind of issue. It is, I think, a work in progress on these issues, and so I raise it so that you are not surprised if in evaluating a claim in which there is simply hung out some description of a job and unnamed holder of that job, that not much weight is attached to assertions.

MR. CERA: Very well, Your Honor. We will keep that in mind. I want to assure the Court, however, that these are real people, and this is real information, and if the difference is going to be just providing a name and that's going to tip the balance --

THE COURT: Let me tell you what I have done in certain cases. When I have had some question about whether or not there are real people with real positions, I have required that the investigative basis for it be provided to me in camera.

MR. CERA: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: So just telling you how carefully I intend to read this and have here. There are important principles involved in all of this, and the use, increasing use of unnamed informants seems to me to be a trend not

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    necessarily to be encouraged.
           MR. CERA: Okay. We will definitely keep that in
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    mind, Your Honor, in formulating the next complaint.
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           THE COURT: Okay. All right. So 30 days for the
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    derivative plaintiffs to file their complaint. Their final
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    complaint, which is July 1. 60 days for the securities
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    plaintiffs to file their final complaint, which is
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    August 5th. The responses, responsive pleading for the
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    derivative defendants, August 5th, and the opposition by
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    August -- I know I am getting on people's vacations.
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           MR. HALSTON: I was wondering if we could have
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    until August 15th. I know I have two weeks of vacation
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    there, and I asked Mr. Gold and I understand he does as
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    well.
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           THE COURT: Okay. So August 15 for response of
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   pleadings and then September 12 for opposition reply by
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    September 23rd, we undoubtedly set it up for hearing in the
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    early part of October, but I don't see a date yet for sure
    on the case. With respect to the -- sorry -- review of the
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   case. With respect to the securities case, the complaint as
    said on August 5th, responsive pleadings. We will make it
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    September 12. The opposition October 10 and reply
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    October 21. Schedule them all on the --
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           MR. HALSTON: October.
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           THE COURT: October 21 and I won't schedule them
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                                                            Page 39
    on the same day for a hearing, we will have separate dates
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    for.
          So the motions to dismiss are denied as moved
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    having given leave to the plaintiffs to file amended
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    complaints. Here to address any potential deficiencies that
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    they may have identified with the understanding that that
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    will be also a complaint in both cases, and that is the
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    ruling in both cases, all right.
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          Anything else we need to deal with?
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          MR. CERA: No.
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          THE COURT: All right. We will be in recess.
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          THE CLERK: All rise.
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       (Recessed at 4:30 p.m.)
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             COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
15
       I, TERI CELESTE GIBSON, CSR, RPR, CRR, do hereby
16
    certify that the foregoing pages 1 through 39, are a true
    and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes taken in
17
     the above-entitled proceedings, prepared to the best of my
    knowledge, skill, and ability at the time and place
     aforementioned.
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20
21
     TERI CELESTE GIBSON, CSR
                                            DATE: 7/30/05
    This certificate only applies to transcripts produced,
22
     copied, and signed by Teri Celeste Gibson, Court Reporter.
23
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